### THE EVENING STAR. With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY ..... September 15, 1907

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

THE STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

i, is delivered by carriers within the city at 50 its per month; without the Sunday morning cents per month; without t

By mail, postage prepaid:
Paily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents.
Daily Sunday excepted one month, 50 cents.
Saturday Star, one year, \$1.00.
Sunday Star one year, \$1.50.

### Have The Star Follow You.

Readers of The Star may have The Even-Ing and Sunday editions malled to them in any part of the country at the rate of 60c per month, or The Evening Star only 50c per month. The address may be changed as frequently as desired.

Next Year's Republican Nomination. The San Antonio Express thus ex-

presses itself on a subject about which The Star has often and on the latest oceasion only recently, had something to

Texas, which has not given an electorni vote to a republican nominee for President since the days of reconstruction, and never before that time, has two semators and sixteen representatives in Congress, and is, therefore, entitled to representation in the republican convention to the extent of three to one over some northern states that never gave an electoral vote to a democratic presiden-tial candidate. In other words, Texas, can do nothing whatever toward election of a republican national ticket, can have more voice in the selec-tion of that ticket than half a dozen small states that may insure its election.

And is the situation any brighter for the republicans in South or North Caro lina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Ar kansas, Florida or Louisiana? Would it be possible for a republican candidate for the presidency to carry any of those states? Every candid man will answer no. Here and there some politician visiting Washington seeking patronage tells the interviewers that the President could break the so-called solid south next year, but such talk is easily understood and discounted. It misleads no well-informed person. If it smooths the way to securing another place or two in the public service it accomplishes the full intent of

And yet the states mentioned will all send delegations to the republican national convention, and there is rumor that they will be massed behind a particular presidential candidate. Will the national leaders permit the nomination made in any such way? It is a delicate and difficult question. There will be the delegates, seated on credentials approved by the convention, and they will insist n exercising full privileges. But the convention will know that they are the merest dummies, and as soon as the con-

vention adjourns will represent nothing. The republican situation in the lower southern states is sometimes compared with the democratic situation in New England and states like Pennsylvania. Ohlo, Iowa and Minnesota. But there is no likeness. There are two parties in the latter states mentioned, and while the republicans as a rule win, democratic success is not impossible. It is sometimes achieved in local races, and Mr. Cleveland in 1892 carried states normally republican. But no combination of circumstances as matters now stand could make possible republican success in any lower southern state in either a local or a national race. Democratic success is certain. It is written in advance. In the language of Mr. Watterson in speaking of the Goebel election law in its first operations in Kentucky, "nothing is left

### to chance." Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices.

If the wholesale milk dealers decide that in order to comply with the new sanitary regulations and keep their herds free from tubercular disease they must raise the price of milk one or two cents a gallon, Washington may be treated to another demonstration of a familiar economic law. Owing to the inflexibility of the minor coins, preventing the splitting of pennies, the consumer never gets the benefit of slight wholesale drops in price, and is always loaded with more than his share of the wholesale price increases. Thus, if milk goes up two be charged at least one cent a quart more its population is probably several desirable for his purchase. This will mean eight citizens ahead. cents a gallon extra, or six cents additional profit to the wholesaler. The same phenomenon occurs in the case of flour. When more a loaf for their bread, although such an increase would reap them a rich har vest over and above the additional price they have to pay for their barrel. Likewise and wages are later increased, the mine owners, by a simple rule of trade arithmetic, manage to work up the retail price sufficiently to more than cover the addit and cost of mining, and, indeed, the consamer always expects to pay for the strike dential boom. itself, including the loss of wages and

might go up eight cents a gallon at whole- necessarily compelled to disregard some sale and not cost him a large increase in the retail price. He is not likely to be more affected by such a jump than by a one-sent advance. He is apt, however, to argue the question on a practical ground when confronted with the higher-price-forpure-milk proposition. He has been assured by his dealer heretofore that the the most favorable circumstances now posmilk is perfectly pure. Senitary authorities sible. Something should have been done, now declare that the present conditions en- either to arch or park the creek valley. gender dangers to the public health. If years ago. In the absence of definitive the sanitarians are wrong, must be pay policy the creek has been used as a dumpeight cents a gallon-aggregating in this ing ground, until it is one of the eyesores community many thousands of dollars a of the District, a shabby, shameful exhiyear-for their mistakes? If the milk dairymen have been slothful in some cases in the past, must be pay this sum for their appropriated a sufficient sum for the reclablunders or indifference to the laws of mation of the creek from all possible enhealth? He does not exactly see why he croachment along its entire length. It did should be taxed, disproportionately, for the finally move for its preservation along the mistakes of either side. But he knows that greater part of its course through the Disit is, after all, the consumer who must trict, but in a mistaken spirit of economy stand the gaff.

The Japanese jingos are earnestly urged not to do anything until they hear from Taft.

### Railway Prosperity.

The statistics gathered by the interstate commerce commission in the course of its yards, tumble-down sheds, littered wharves work during the past fiscal year, and just and eventually a scene of utter ugliness as published, furnish a rich field for the the maltreated creek enters the river. analyst of industrial conditions in the If Congress will not reclaim the creek of interest. The first is that during the track mileage in the United States was

were under the management of receivers. There being at the close of the fiscal year country, it is to be seen that an exceed-CROSBY S. NOYES..... Editor novelty.

Whether the excellent showing presented 1160.-8 and that following remains to be seen. There are some disquieting elements in the situation today, elements of uncertainty and of reaction, which may carry the country into a deplorable state of contraction. All present reports indicate that the railroad corporations are adopting an exceedingly conservative course in the matter of extensions and repairs, confining themselves strictly as a rule to the actual maintenance of their way, and cutting out large projects of betterment for which ome parts of the country are in urgent need. They are doing this for two reasons-first, because they are uncertain as o the extent and full effect of the presnt campaign for the regulation of rates, nd, second, because they are only with difficulty, if at all, borrowing the money necessary for their new works.

If one could foresee the figures of railroad activities covering the next fiscal year it would be possible to prophesy with more or less certainty the general course of business in the United States. For the railroad corporations are accurate barometers of the industrial and financial conditions, responding promptly to both depressing and elevating influences. If crops are bad the railroads suffer. If industrial stagnation occurs the railroads carry less freight. If money becomes tight the railroads carry fewer passengers. When all three of these conditions exist at once the railroads begin to go into the hands of receivers, for they are unable to meet their fixed interest charges and become subject to the jurisdiction of the courts, to which the bondholders apply for protection.

### Root's Parting With Muldoon.

"You think, then," said Mr. Root, offering his hand to Billy Muldoon at parting, 'that I'm as good as new?"

"As good as new, and a little better. Mr. Secretary. Now if you'll only keep so."

"Well, about that. Give me a pointer or "I could put you wise if I only knew how you transact business down at Washington. I only know what I read in the

newspapers. Can you rely on them?" "Ye-e-s. A public official must be careful in speaking about the newspapers. What

is it you want to know?" "Well, take this. The newspapers say that everything down there is a compromise; that nobody ever gets all he wants. How do you saw off? Toss pennies?"

"No. At any rate, I never toss pennies." tennis with foreigners and takes 'em horseback riding. I've thought that when he struck a snag with them he got over the difficulty by playing off the difference at tennis, or putting the other fellow on a rough horse and jolting him into terms. Anything in that?"

"Billy, I can neither affirm nor deny your suspicions. But you are no bad reasoner, old fellow." "Yours is the diplomatic end of the string, is it not?"

"Mine is the diplomatic end of the string." "Well, what is it the newspapers call

shirt-sleeve diplomacy?" "That, Billy, is a mere figure of speech." "Well, say. Why not make it the real thing? Why not fit up a room near your office, and when the pinch comes between you and the foreign guy adjourn to it. and shuck your tackets and settle the matter on points with the gloves? That would keep you in trim. Any good boxers among the foreigners that come to

your place?" "Really, I don't know. Could I hold my own and hope to get good terms in that

"You bet! You handle yourself very well for a man of your years, and none of them fellows, I imagine, is a chicken."

"I should probably need a little prompt-"Sure. And so would the other fellow.

Each might have a friend present." "Would you mind serving for me?" "I'll sit in your corner at any time, sir, with pride and pleasure. Send for me whenever you need me, and I'll come, if I have to close up this joint to do so."

"Good-bye, Billy, and may all good things come your way." "So long, Mr. Secretary, and may your muscles remain as hard as your head is

level and long." Every time an arctic expedition is post-

poned the public has reason to feel that it cents a gallon the retailer will probably is surely no worse off than before and that

Mr. Bryan compliments the American citizen as the great average man. This is the price of that commodity goes up a few self-depreciation. Mr. Bryan could never cents a barrel the bakers try to get a cent by any possibility sink his personality into the average.

In these days of big sums, it is difficult to see how even the most crude Wall street in the case of coal. When a strike occurs man could expect much of a political pull for \$260,000.

> Tom Lawson must be credited with remarkable success in keeping before the public, considering that he hasn't any presi-

So much advice is addressed to District As far as the consumer is concerned, milk Attorney Jerome of New York that he is

### Lower Rock Creek.

Whatever is finally decided as to the proper treatment of Rock Creek valley, a conclusion should be promptly reached, to permit the assumption of this work under bition of neglect and trespass.

Twenty years ago Congress should have failed to provide for the lower stretch of approximately two and a half miles. Thus the tourist who essays to follow the course of the beautiful stream from its passage of the northern boundary line to the mouth, after traversing a region of great loveliness for several miles, suddenly emerges into a gorge of mud hills and tin-can-strewn banks, finally reaching an area of coal

United States. Two facts are immediately valley from the encroachments of the dump arts and the enterprises of the bu year ending June 30, 1906, the total single- interests which cluster around the mouth if should at least arch it over and fill in 6.262.13 miles greater than a year previous. the depression. This treatment, while inand the second fact is that of the enor- creasing the available building space for a mous extent of railway construction only considerable streps territory, would de-

3.971.43 miles-presumably single track-| stroy the possibilities of a parkway which would add richly to the attractiveness of the western portion of the city and perma-1906 2,313 railroad corporations in this nently increase all values in that section. Varying views of the question are enteringly small proportion of the railroad busi- tained by residents of the West Washingness done in the United States was un- ton neighborhoods. In Georgetown an earn profitable. This is in marked contrast with est sentiment exists in favor of a park the condition which prevailed about ten or treatment of the valley, supported by extwelve years ago, when railway receiver- cellent arguments, which are offset only by ships were so numerous that the corpora- the consideration of cost. Yet even this tion which stood on its own bottom and drawback is itself met by the unanswerable paid its expenses was more or less of a proposition that park betterments are always profitable. Had the cost consideration prevailed in the past the immensely valuby this report will be duplicated in the able work of establishing the two parks of statistics covering the present fiscal year the upper valley would probably not have been undertaken. Yet today there is doubtless not a single Washingtonian who regrets the decision to establish those parks. They are increasing in value to the District every year, and it would surely be found that the expenditure necessary for a similar treatment of the lower portion of the stream would similarly add to the material welfare of the community.

In any case, however, something must be done with lower Rock creek or Washington will stand shamed in the eyes of all its visitors.

Old Ironsides. The secretary of the House naval committee is in Boston and has been importuned to give the Hub a word of comfort regarding the proper method of emplacing the ancient frigate Constitution, now lying at the Charlestown navy yard. The enterprise was unsuccessful, insofar as the comfort was concerned, although the secretary talked freely. He derided the idea that Boston has a permanent lien upon Old Ironsides, and suggested that if that city wants to acquire a proprietary right to her it should repay the government the money expended in her repair and preservation. That is sound logic. But the next statement of this official, who speaks, of course, with only reflective authority, requires some modification:

"What should be done with the Constitu all sections could be given a chance to see

the ship.' If the government regards the Constitution as a national relic, it should by all means so place her as to enable the majority of people from all sections to inspect her. In such a case there is no place so well suited to become the permanent resting place of the old ship as Washington, where representative throngs of residents of every part of the country assemble to pay their patriotic devotions at the shrine of government.

It might indeed be proper to allow the Constitution, on its way to Washington, to remain for a time at New York, and then temporarily at Philadelphia and again at Norfolk. These pauses would be more or ter, which is the one great essential to the Having been accomplished, there would remain on the Atlantic coast no naval station the policy laid down for his guidance by the for the old ship to visit. No one would circinnate convention—can reasonable men dream of sending her in tow around the Horn, or even through the Panama canal "Colonel Roosevelt, they say, plays when that ditch is dug, in order to let the residents of the Pacific coast see her at

the Mare Island yard. Bring the Constitution to Washington. Here she would be seen by tens of thousands annually, people from New England as well as from the far west. Probably many of the former would have their first glimpse of her. She has not been especially accessible at Boston as a national relic.

that there is a challenge out from him the form of a letter to that paper from unless he definitely declares to the contrary. White Cloud, Kan .:

Conditions have been smoothed over so that it will not be necessary to put anybody under bonds to keep the peace before railway directors can hold a meeting.

abide by the 2-cent rate law until a final decision is reached. Perhaps, in the meantime, it will learn to like it. None of the discoveries of precious stones

in this country have discouraged the syndicate that keeps the cost of diamonds up to the top notch. New York has tried the police shake-up

over and over again without lasting effects, but it seems to be about the only sort of remedy available. Another lease of life is before the pestif-

erous mosquito. Petroleum is becoming altogether too prectous to be wasted on him.

Friday the thirteenth proved so unevent ful that the superstitious will be com pelled to look for another hoodoo.

Recipe: To go to the north pole in an airship, first catch your airship.

### SHOOTING STARS.

A Protest From the Heart. "You ought to be ashamed," said Mrs. Corntossel, "to stand there and tell me that you have traveled three days without anything to eat! The story is false on the face of it."

"Lady," answered Plodding Pete, reproachfully, "I may be an undesirable citizen, but I ain't a nature faker.'

Coin and Compliments.

"What would you do if you were a multimillionaire?" asked the serious man. "Oh." answered the flippant friend. " suppose I would get to yearning for a few kind words, and endow colleges like the rest of them."

> A Street-Car Ultimatum. I would not be an end-seat hog For all that fortune could bestow, But I won't wear my trousers out By sliding to and fro.

Good Press-Agent Work. "Do you think the Congressional Record serves a very useful purpose?" "Certainly," answered Senator Sorghum.

"It has assisted in advertising some of the

most liberally compensated lecturers on the chautauqua circuit." A Yearning for the Practical. "The government will yet have to take

charge of the railways," remarked the apprehensive citizen. "Well." answered the cheery person, "It will be a relief to have officials stop talking about political economy and get down

to explain why trains don't get in on time."

In the Public Eye. I reckon that I'll have to ¿ And get my picture took; The public always wants to know

Just how its leaders look. And presidential booms are now So generally shared. I can't help figuring as how I'd better be prepared.

They want to see you standing straight And also sitting down; They want to see you smile at fate, Or wear a solemn frown.

Of course some wisdom you must show That's gotten from a book. But first of all you want to go And get your picture took.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

Although the year 1869 is generally regarded as the date of safety brake invention, at least eleven years prior to the advent of the Westinghouse device a power

brake, designed by A. J. Marshall, known as the "McDonald brake," was in use on an American railway. It is described in an article printed in The Star of September 7, 1857. After stating that it had been in use for six months on the Potomac River, Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, The Star gave a summary of the results of a recent test in the presence of leading railroad men. Hand brakes stopped the train, running at twenty miles an hour, in forty-two seconds and a distance of 300 yards. The steam brake stopped the train unaided in thirty-three seconds and 168 yards, and when aided by a reversing of the engine in twenty seconds and ninety-one yards. The mechanism was not in perfect working order. The Star s ys: The new brake is operated by the engi-

neer, who works it by applying steam for pressure. Even with such results as these experiments indicate, its advantages in pre-venting collisions must be immense. Sufrenting collisions must be immense. ficiently great, it strikes us, to enable the drivers of locomotives to guard against them in nine out of every ten cases where they now occur through the impossibility of checking the momentum of trains in The report concerning this invention cannot fail to awaken the attention of every railroad corporation in the Union and thus to result in other and immediate experiments with this 'McDonald brake' in all quarters. If they confirm the high opinion which the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company now entertain of it, the inventor and those have aided him in its perfection may fairly be written down as great public benefac

\* \* The Star continued to berate the tendency of democratic factions to intrigue for the presidential succession. tion is to tow her to the various naval points in the country, so that all people of Succession Week. In the issue of Sep-Succession. week. In the issue of September 8, 1857, is printed a

further expression on the subject "Heretofore it has not been customary for the party in Congress or out of it to meddle with the succession question until the time for choosing delegates to their national convention might be near at hand. Instead of doing so, the hearts and hands of all true democrats were engaged in the proper work of making it sure that whoever might be nominated would succeed by and through the confidence placed by the country in the party's policy, as illustrated by its chiefs and other agents when in power. The idea of the abandonment of that line of conduct on the part of any owing their position as public men to the favor of the democratic party strikes us with pain, inasmuch as it bodes disagreements, want of less in the direct route to the capital. election of any presidential candidate, who-ever he may be, in 1860. Through the suc-cess of the policy of President Buchanan alone anticipate a democratic triumph in 1860, for the party is now by no means in an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, and has for avowed opponents in and out of Congress most skillful, energetic, la-borious and experienced men, ready to take every conceivable advantage of any and all democratic party faux pas."

There is undoubtedly something in the western air that engenders enthusiasm. Even back in the "bleeding" days of the fifties this Booming spirit pervaded Kansas, as Kansas. To prevent any oversights, Sir Thomas | item repris. ed in The Star of September Lipton might arrange to have it understood 10, 1857, from the Richmond Whig, in

"No country on God's wide, green earth ever held out stronger inducements to the enterprising and industrious. The tiller of the soil realizes a hundred fold, and the mechanic is well paid for every stroke of work, while merchants and speculative gentlemen accumulate fortunes from little or no investments. The fertile plains of The Pennsylvania railway is preparing to the territory are rapidly filling up. The prairie—where but a few months ago no marks of habitation save the red man's trail existed—is studded with the signs of advancing civilization and improvement. Towns and cities are springing up, as if by the magic of Aladdin's lamp, all along the Missouri river and in many of the inland counties. One little town—White Cloud—is situated immediately on the river, near the Nebraska line, has an admirable landing and is just two months old. Yet it numbers about 300 inhabitants and will, in one year, number as many thousands. We have all the elements of a great city and only want a short time to develop them to their fullest extent. So rapid is its growth that it requires a continual presence to keep pace with it; as proof of this, not long since one of the first settlers of the place, and a resident, weeks; when he came back down the river he did not recognize the place, and pro-ceeded a hundred miles lower down, looking for the same little White Cloud he had left a few days before."

the vanity of urban hopes! Whitecloud (now even bereft of its second capital letter) had in 1900 only 713 inhabitants, but a little more than twice its number two months from birth.

Rowdvism was rampant in Baltimore half century ago, the "plug uglies" of that city overriding law and defying the conventions in a

Baltimore manner to awaken a feel-Rowdyism. ing of genuine concern on the part of sober-minded citizens. Fights between fire companies were frequent and productive of serious disorders. In The Star of September 10, 1857, is a paragraph citing one of the measures adopted to check this evil:

"In consequence of the spirit of rowdyism in Baltimore Mayor Swann has issued an official notice, addressed to the marshal of police, directing that the act passed by the general assembly March 10, 1845, be en-forced, which declares that all minors and disorderly persons found running to a fire, or after, before or about an engine or other fire apparatus, who, after being warned away by an officer of a fire company, shall neglect or refuse to obey such warning, shall be deemed guilty of inciting a riot and shall each forfelt and pay a sum of not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50. The members of the fire companies are requested to wear a distinguishing badge when engaged in active service. The mayor has also di-rected the doors of the United engine house, one of the belligerent companies, to be closed. The Washington Hose Company has voluntarily confined its services to a certain district."

### "AFFINITY" EARLE.

From the Portland Advertiser. Artist Earle declares that "truth is an a bewilderment of contradictory and conflicting elements in every phase of life." Such talk seems to justify the opinion of Earle's father-in-law that the artist "is not a mystic but a madman.

From the Detroit Free Press. Were Shakespeare alive today he would probably have written it this way: "There's an affinity that shapes man's ends, rough hew them how he will."

From the Chicago Record-Herald. That New York artist who has induced his wife to go away and get a divorce so that he may marry his affinity has agreed to pay the mother of his children \$200,000 for giving him up. What an egotist he

From the New York Evening Mail. The Monroe (N. Y.) doctrine of hurling elderly eggs and missiles at Artist Earle is a bit less delicate and decent than anything Mr. Earle may do or has done.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Artist Earle states that he lived seven months among the Arabs and studied their religion and domestic beliefs. Why doesn't he fold his tent and silently steal away? From the Indianapolis Star.

"Affinity" gets a rating along with "de-mentia Americana."

## TWO CONGRESSES OF SOCIALISTS ANSWERS TO

to the proceedings of the international socialist congresses at Nancy General and at Stuttgart, Great impor-

Interest. tance is attached to the declarations of Juares and Herve, on the one hand, and to those of Bebel and Vollmar on the other. The interest that Europeans and Americans have in these congresses, which affect to hold God and country in contempt, relates to the French

present and prospective violence and dis-

order engendered. The London Times in its issue of the 30th ultimo, referring to the meeting at Stuttgart. savs The object of this congress and the

methods are much the same as its fathers in 1871 and its grandfathers in 1848. No good purpose is served by trying to con-ceal the fact that the infection of these ideas has spread to our own country, as some recent elections show all too plainly. Are the sensible men of either great political party doing anything to counteract

Proudhoun, the celebrated socialist, cele brated as the author of the insane declaration that "property is robbery," and of the sane principle, on the other hand, of the conciliation of the proletariat, the capitalist and the salaried, when brought before a justice of the peace was asked by the justice, "What do you mean by socialism?" Proudhoun replied: "It is every aspiration toward the amelioration of society! "Then," rejoined the justice, "we are all

Socialism in France, which formerly was not the appanage of any particular party, but the progressive object of all parties, has been allowed to drift and finally come the special protege of Juares, Vail-

The international socialist congress at Nancy may be cited as evidence of the wild and half-savage character of so-called socialists, those who, under the mask of socialism, are simply anarchists of the most dangerous type.

Citizen Renaudel is a member of the executive commission of the socialist party. He is, therefore, an Renaudel's authority, and has com-Doctrine. municated to the Matin the present situation of social-

ism toward radicalism since the congress at Nancy. Citizen Renaudel declares that socialists in France propose henceforth to oppose all bourgeois parties of whatever shade and color, and among these the radical republicans. The Temps in citing the action of Citizen Renaudel "It is well to recognize in effect that the congress of Nancy has neglected nothing to render the divorce inevitable. and the justice should be rendered the congressists that if their attitude has been scandalous it has at least had the merit of being clear."

The adhesion of the Nancy socialists to the anarchistic program of Herve, Juares and Vaillant is an event of vast importance in France and elsewhere be-cause it marks the parting of the ways, the final separation of government from the mad methods of what is now termed "Herveism." M. Lanessau has already proposed a rapprochement and unification of the radicals and progressives as permanent opposition to the socialism of Herve and Juares.

If the scandal at Nancy was not sufficient to have divorced socialism from the respectable wing of the party, the ridicule at Stuttgart has summarily accomplished that fact. The Temps declares, indeed: "No one for an instant may pretend that radicals can continue to fraternize with the party of antipatriotism and the direct action. Today the socialist party has revealed its real nature in such a manner action. Today the socialist party has revealed its real nature in such a manner that it can no longer make dupes of any

conclusions. It has declared that the socialist congresses are "much the same as formerly," but it does not seem to bear in ment, internationalism being another term for antipatriotism and antimilitarism. Former congresses were almost entirely devoted to the discussion of the rights of man-the rights of the working man and the amelioration of his class. Present congresses have said little or nothing of these political machine and the ways and means to run it. The peril, for there is a peril in the so-called socialism of Herve, lies in the fact that behind this party, especially in France, is the "Confederation Generale du Travail." termed in brief the C. G. T. Socialists and confederation alike are comunder the whiplash of their knowledged masters - Herve, Vaillant

In the congress at Nancy Vaillant proclaimed that the confederation had become the "essential element of the Radical social revolution," and, tak-Utterance, ing this for his text, he con- Socialism cluded that 'It was necessary to let it accomplish its work of disorganization up to the moment when the action of all political powers. It would then

says of this declaration: But what has occurred at Nancy should at least serve as a rude attack upon the optimism of government. What will it do when, with the law of 1884 in hand, government may be asked to put a stop to the

manifestly incendiary action of the C. G. Such language by the Temps, it is perfectly understood in France, is evidence of the disayowal by government of its optimism. The Temps being essentially a government organ, its declarations signify that it means to oppose the socialism of the Vaillant type, and will look for support in

some other coalition of partles. The international socialist congress at Nancy was succeeded by the seventh in-ternational socialist congress at Stuttgart. The congress numbered 900 delegates, composed from twenty-eight nationalities. Of these it is remarked there were 125 British, 118 of whom were regular socialists, and seven were members of trades unions. The congress was suspicious of these; in-deed, they should subscribe to what is termed "class struggle," with all that im-plies. The fact is, the organization which discussed these questions at Brussels in 1891, at Zurich in 1893 and London in 1896, and just now at Nancy, has "progressed," and favors in principle direct action as recommended by Vaillant.

The questions discussed at Stuttgart were

militarism and international conflicts, the relations between political parties, socialists and syndicates, women suffrage, the colonial question, emigration and immigra-tion of the labor class, and antimilitarism.

A certain socialist of mark, referring to the latter question, said: "Antimilitarism and the military revolt a la Herve is a stu-pidity, and the best thing would be to finish with it now, but it is necessary to take into consideration the situation of the so-cialist party in France, which today is the

### MARK TWAIN'S REFUSAL

any chances on being elected to membership in the Ananias Club.

From the Providence Journal. steer Mr. Roosevelt. From the Newark Star

trip down the Mississippi.

Mark Twain has declined the invitation to pilot the President's steamer down the Mississippi when he goes to the waterways convention. As a doctor of letters, Mark couldn't see the joke and he may have felt that the President would be a good deal

Possibly the reason that Mark Twain won't pilot the President's boat down the the democratic nomination for President Mississippi is that he doesn't want to give him a bum steer.

Much publicity has been given in Europe | prisoner of C. G. T. and the C. G. T. is prisoner of the anarchists. And besides there is Juares, who soars in general ideas and forgets that formal unity should not

be a "fetich to which all practical work is

to be sacrificed.'

\* \* Anarchists in France indeed are the masters of all syndical movements in that country, and for this condition of affairs the present government is almost entirely Anarchists. responsible. It has been a favorite boast of the socialistic-anarchistic element in France that the morals of the

army had been so sapped and mined that

whenever it was ordered to fight it would

throw down its arms-after shooting its of-

The conflict in Morocco cannot be said to arouse in any great degree the patriotism or military arder of the French eltizen or soldier, and yet France will be a out if necessary in that war, which the French soldier has already given evidence it Casa Blanca of his periect discipline and his vast capacity as a soldier. Here is a sample of the messages the general councils of the department are sending to the government at Paris at this moment

as an evidence of its patratism and sym-"The general council of the department of the Isere, repudiating all idea of a war of aggression and which would not be one of legitimate defense, and reproving with indignation the abominable Herveist docrines, accepted by a French congress at Nancy concerning a general strike and in-surrection in the face of an enemy, sends to Frenchmen, defenders of the lives and ights of our nationals at Casa Blanca, the estimony of their admiration and their

atriotic sympathies. Herve repeated at Stuttgart some of the nonsense uttered at Nancy. Never would he give a drop of his blood to defend his country, etc. He boasted that the French government could no longer trust its army (due to Herve's teachings). The Germans might desire to take advantage of this evidence of devotion to genuine socialist principle. They might quarrel with France and refuse the arbitration which France would offer them. "What in these circumstances would the German socialists do?" He jeered it the German socialists. They were an admirable and well-lubricated voting machine, without a spark of the true revolu-tionary fire. Socialists had no right to endanger the cause of this international war by joining the bourgeois in the defense of the country to which these particular socialists happen to belong. "When the bourgeois are fighting each other, the workers should shoot them in the back."

Herr Bebel replied that Herveism was being closely watched in German military circles and that it was a danger to peace. "You have Replies to not the merit," he added, "of having discovered something

new. These are the theories of Domela Niewenhuys you have taken up, and which were defended with talent by him." Herr von Vollmar, the Bavarian socialist leader, an old officer of the army, replying to Herve, said: "A man may be an inter-

nationalist without being an anti-nationalist," and he added, amid ringing cheers The love of humanity would never prevent als party from being good Germans. Vollmar proposed the exclusion of Herve from the socialist party. "We took Herve as serious," said Vollmar, "because he was presented to us by the French socialist party."

The point of the congress at Stuttgart

was Quelch. Quelch was a British dele-gate, and attracted attention by denouncing the diplomats of The Hague peace congress as "thieves and murderers." The The London Times is little logical in its language, immediately advised the president of the congress that Quelch must withdraw the language or be-squeiched; that is, leave Wurtemberg territory. Quelch refused. "Thieves' supper" was a common expression among British socialists to de-scribe a meeting of representatives of capitalistic interests. No, he would not with-draw the expression. He was thereupon notified that if at 7 o'clock on the following morning (the 24th instant) he was found in Stuttgart he would be forcibly ex-pelled. Quelch left at 6:30 the next morning. It was the time of his life. The gov-ernment might fail after all to force him

to go. He would go in advance!

The congress at Stuttgart has proved a great deception to the Herve-Valilant-Juarez combination, and may break the back of the socialist party and strengthen effectually the hands of the radical progressists. At any rate, from the very ridcule it encountered in the congress at Stuttgart a useful lesson will have been given to socialism in France and elsewhere

Moreover socialism-the incendiary socialism of Herve-has lived its life. For those who will always seek the amelioration of society we Universal. are, like the good judge al-

ready cited, all socialists. The organization of socialism or the docsocialists become the masters by a parallel trine of liberty and equality does not date from the nineteenth century, nor even from remain only to decree the socialization of the French revolution, which is usually asproperty and to break the last resistance." scribed as the creator of a new regime un-Direct action, anti-militarism and anti-Direct action, anti-militarism and anti-patriotism were for Citizen Vaillant the and the citizen," but which, in fact, was means to be employed to accomplish the objects of socialism. The Temps, in alarm, at disenthrallment precipitated by such illustrious writers as Montesquieu, Voltaire, Abbe Raynal and Baron Turgot, of whom Louis XVI said: "No one but Turgot and I love the people;" by Condorcet, who believed humanity capable of unlimited development, but who, being conventional, poisoned himself to escape the scaffold. The guilds of the middle ages have been ascribed by Kropotkine rather as the structure of this social conception which has produced both good and bad results. M. Maurice Ajam is the author in La Grande Revue of an article entitled "The

Failure of Socialism."

The author is without doubt a cynic, for he says: "Nature is an aristocrat. From the top of the ladder to the bottom there are inequalities. Everywhere the strong prey upon the weak and those best fit, that is, those who are the privileged alone, are admitted to the banquet of life."

"Socialism," says the author, "after having profited by an extraordinary good fortune, appears now, even to the government which has inanely given it life, a peril. It perceives more and more that the idea resented to the people is only a subjective phantasy. The theory is seductive, the practice is lamentable."

After the failure of socialism comes the failure of socialists. Experience has shown that almost every socialist who becomes a statesman or functionary ceases to be a socialist, and he cites Millerand, Viviani, Briand and others as examples. But for a fact this disposition is not exclusively con-

fined to socialists. The author of "The Failure of Socialism" concludes by citing the opinion of Herbert Spencer, who, after a life of observation and research, wrote in 1895 the following significant sentence: "The advent of socialism will be the greatest disaster that has ever happened to the world; the end will be a military despotism.

CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

Maybe Mark Twain declined to act as pilot on the President's voyage down the Mississippi because he didn't wish to take

Mark Twain has declined the proffered honor of piloting the President down the Mississippi. He knows how hard it is to

Mark Twain has no political ambition. It isn't everybody who would decline an invitation to steer the President, even on his From the Columbus Evening Dispatch.

that the President would be a good deal From the Indianapolis News.

### From the Houston Post

THE CHANLER BOOM.

John Wesley Gaines indorses the boom of Louis Stuyvesant Chanler. This is a good start. If Chanler can secure the support of some 150,000 more Tennessee democrats he may land the state's delegation.

From the Birmingham Ledger. Mr. Chanler would be a bigger man in New York if Gov. Hughes were not so big.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Here comes the Philadelphia Press saying, "We like to watch the progress of the Louis Stevenson Chanler boom." Is this new candidate a relative of Lewis Stuy-vesant Chanler of New York, or of the late Robert Louis Stevenson?

From the Rochester Post-Express.

From the Charleston News and Courier. The suggestion of Lieut. Gov. Chanler for does not even cause the newspapers to print his picture.

# CORRESPONDENTS

In this column will be answered all questions of a proper nature submitted to The Star. Inquirers should write on one side only and address their letters "Uncle Jasper," Star office. In case of difficult conundrums answers may be delayed for a convenience of the star of week or two. Consequently it may be advisable for all questioners to watch this column carefully.

GIDDY.-Uncle Jasper, what is the best way to kill a caterpillar? A -- Chloroform! The caterpillar does not sqush gracefully.

When Bill Taft up and sailed away Joe Foraker just smiled. There's nothing like having a fat man 'round

To get a thin man riled.

MARTHA.-Uncle Jasper, how are pumpkin ples made? A .- Out of sweet potatoes. Gid ap, Marth!

MARY SMITH.-Uncle, inclosed you will

find my latest photograph. What do you think of my face? A.—We're not thinking of it. We're trying to forget it. Next!

Once more we hear the old, old joke Of "why" and the foolish hen. Polite and refined vaudeville

Is with us once again. B. T. Y.-What is the carrying power of the average elephant? A.—We are not cer-tain. But we do know that the animal's area is limited. Some of the more recently announced republican candidates are having difficulty in finding standing room

W. C.-Uncle Jasper, do you believe those folks up on 15th street were really visited by ghosts? A.—Not for a minute. We by ghosts? A.—Not for a minute. We used to believe in manifestations, but the ghost hasn't walked our way for so long we've become sceptical. Gee! We cer tainly are hard up. JESTER.-Has Walter Wellman started

yet? A.-Yes, he has started-for home. Walter has decided that he can discover the pole more comprehensively from Wash ington, where good stenographers are ob-tainable at any moment. There were times at Spitzbergen when the lack of an efficient amanuensis seriously hampered the work of discovery.

CULTURED.—Uncle Jasper, do you really believe that the President is in favor of women riding astride? A.—You've got us guessing. But we're going to watch for the Roosevelt family the next time they have a horseback party. Soon the college boys will hold The center of the stage. Soon there'll be a tribute on

The obituary page. N. Q. P.-What is the principal transportation problem of the present? A .- How to get farther away than Alexandria with an anti-pass provision on the books and the two-cent-a-mile law knocked out. You can't keep a good railroad down.

FERDINAND .- I saw in the paper the other day that a Cleveland man had mar-ried a Pittsburg girl who spoke six lan-guages fluently. Don't you think he was careless? A.—Careless is not just the right word. We consider him in the same class with the person who grins down a gun barrel while toying with the trigger or who bites dynamite caps into shape with his teeth. Think of six harsh languages at breakfast—the morning after!
UNCLE JASPER.

### MARK TWAIN TO THE PRESIDENT.

Note.—Mark Twain declines to pilot the steam-boat which will take President Boosevelt down the Mississippi.

Theodore! O Theodore!
Between the Mississippi shores,
Theodore! O Theodore!
But hear me now before you go:
I shall not do it if I know
Myself, because I'll have no show,
Theodore! O Theodore!

When at the wheel to steer I stand,
Theodore! O Theodore!
You'll butt in there to take a hand,
Theodore! O Theodore!
You'll bang that wheel around like—well
You'll bang it as I cannot tell,
And I can only stand and yell.
Theodore! O Theodore!

If I should say to you, "Get out, Theodore! O Theodore! You do not know what you're about, Theodore! O Theodore! You'd gaze upon me flerce and glum; You'd think that I was going some And say I was a liar, by gum, Theodore! O Theodore! Nay, nay! No piloting for me,
Theodore! O Theodore!
On board of any craft with thee,
Theodore! O Theodore!
I'm rather old and on the shelf;
I do not care for fame and pelf—
Say, steer the darned old boat yourself,
Theodore! O Theodore!

### Theodore! O Theodore! -W. J. Lampton, in N. Y. World.

BALLADE OF AUTUMN FOODS. Away with all the fimsy stuff
With which we stayed the appetite.
At nourishment we made a bluff,
We simply toyed with something light.
In summer, salads were all right
With coffee-leed in glasses tall,
But chilly weather doth invite

The buckwheat cake and codfish ball. Our teeth now ache for something tough And hearty on the which to bite— Good, hot roast beef and currant duff, Something to make the waistband tight; And pork and beans we will not slight For green stuff our desire is small, Now time has brought us in its flight The buckwheat cake and codfish ball,

No ice! Of that I've had enough,
And more, all through the season's height.
It's well when y the perspire and puff,
But there's hot coffee now in sight,
And if it's handy, too, I might
For a good, hot dinner call.
For breakfast, though (it may be trite),
The buckwheat cake and codfish ball.

L'ENVOL

## My mouth will water as I write, For now that it is coming fall My fancy sees—a vision bright— The buckwheat cake and codfish ball, -Chicago

SOUVENIRS. Have we been to Europe? Have we been to Europe?
I should rather smile!
Piked across the continent,
Traveled round in style;
Motored from Berlin to Pest,
Watched the miles unravel—
And we've brought from every place
Souvenirs of travel.

Here's a bit from Notre Dame— Knocked it off myself; Gargoyle, this, from Ely's church, Cunning little elf! See this key from Windsor, pray— Swiped it from the guard! And this piece of Luther's chair— Wood was awful hard!

Marble here from poor, Pretty near got caught; Old Etruscan pottery, this, that can't be bought. Marble here from Bony's tomb-Kind that can't be bought. Piece of Venus' hand, you see-

Artist had the trick— Got it in the Vatican, Broke it off right quick. Have we been to Lurope? Well, I should opine! Piked across the continent,

Piked across the continent,
Traveled down the Rhine.
Parliament was out of sight—
Here's the speaker's gavel!
Brought, you see, from every place
Souvenirs of travel.

-New York Times

### THE IRONY OF FATE. A young man loved a maiden fair

Who thought him "simply grand." He had a surplus of hot air For constant use on hand. "Come, fly with me," he urged the maid. She stood a while in doubt, Then shook her head and sadly said, "I fear to venture out.

But still he stayed to urge the maid; At last she heaved a sigh And gave consent, wherefore they went Serenely forth to fly.

"The equinoxial storms, you know,

Will presently be here. What if when they began to blow Your gas gave out, my dear?"

Alas, that love may never run
As smoothly as it should;
Her father had slipped out and done The worst a parent could.

Lay punctured on the grass; Their sweet romance thus came to haught Because of lack of gas.

-S. E. Kiser, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

The airship which the lover brought